

Ciclo Escolar: 2025 – 2026

**WORLD HISTORY**

PROF. GERMAN ALBAVERA CASILLAS

**FIRST PARTIAL EXAM**

## WORLD HISTORY I - FIRST PARTIAL EXAM

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: FEB 10TH 2026 Score: \_\_\_\_\_/60

**Instructions:** Read each question carefully and select the best answer. Mark your answers clearly on the answer sheet.

### Imperialism and World War I

Weeks 1-5 | 50 Questions | Total Points: 100

### Instructions

Read each question carefully. Answer all questions. Write clearly and legibly. Use a pencil for multiple choice and matching sections. Good luck!

## **PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE (30 questions × 2 points = 60 points)**

*Circle the letter of the best answer.*

### **Week 1: Imperialism - General Characteristics**

**1. What was the primary motivation for European imperialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?**

- A) Spread of democracy
- B) Economic gain and access to raw materials
- C) Religious conversion only
- D) Environmental conservation

**2. The term 'White Man's Burden' was used to justify:**

- A) Anti-imperialist movements
- B) Colonial exploitation as a civilizing mission
- C) Indigenous independence movements
- D) International trade agreements

**3. Social Darwinism in the context of imperialism referred to:**

- A) Conservation of natural habitats
- B) The belief that stronger nations had the right to dominate weaker ones
- C) Equal rights for all peoples
- D) Democratic elections in colonies

**4. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of New Imperialism?**

- A) Direct political control
- B) Economic exploitation
- C) Promotion of indigenous self-governance
- D) Cultural domination

**5. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 primarily dealt with:**

- A) Asian colonization
- B) The partition of Africa among European powers
- C) South American independence
- D) Middle Eastern oil rights

**6. Economic imperialism is best described as:**

- A) Military occupation without economic interest
- B) Control through economic dominance without direct political rule
- C) Equal trade partnerships
- D) Communist economic systems

## **Week 2: Global Powers - Europe, USA, and Japan**

**7. Which European power controlled the largest colonial empire at the start of the 20th century?**

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A) France  | C) Britain |
| B) Germany | D) Belgium |

**8. The Monroe Doctrine and Roosevelt Corollary established:**

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A) European dominance in Asia      | C) Japanese control of the Pacific |
| B) U.S. influence in Latin America | D) African independence            |

**9. The Meiji Restoration in Japan (1868) led to:**

- A) Isolation from the world
- B) Rapid modernization and industrialization
- C) Communist revolution
- D) Complete Westernization of culture

**10. France's main colonial holdings were in:**

- A) South America and Australia
- B) North Africa and Southeast Asia
- C) Southern Africa only
- D) The Middle East only

**11. The phrase 'the sun never sets on the British Empire' referred to:**

- A) Britain's naval superiority
- B) The global extent of British territorial possessions
- C) British technological advancement
- D) London's financial markets

**12. Which conflict demonstrated Japan's emergence as an imperial power?**

- A) Spanish-American War
- B) Boer War
- C) Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)
- D) Boxer Rebellion

### **Week 3: Colonial Rule - Opium Wars & Africa**

**13. The Opium Wars (1839-1842, 1856-1860) were fought between:**

- A) Japan and China
- B) Britain and China
- C) France and India
- D) USA and China

**14. The Treaty of Nanking (1842) resulted in:**

- A) Chinese independence
- B) Hong Kong being ceded to Britain and opening of Chinese ports
- C) Complete Chinese control over trade
- D) Japanese control of China

**15. The Scramble for Africa refers to:**

- A) African resistance movements
- B) The rapid colonization of Africa by European powers in the late 1800s
- C) Gold mining in South Africa
- D) The slave trade

**16. King Leopold II of Belgium brutally exploited which African territory?**

- A) South Africa
- B) Congo Free State
- C) Algeria
- D) Egypt

**17. The Boer War (1899-1902) was fought in:**

- A) West Africa
- B) East Africa
- C) South Africa
- D) North Africa

**18. Spheres of influence in China allowed European powers to:**

- A) Completely govern all of China
- B) Exercise exclusive trading and investment rights in specific regions
- C) Establish democratic governments
- D) Remove all Chinese officials

#### **Week 4: WWI - Alliance Systems & Conflict**

**19. The Triple Alliance consisted of:**

- A) Britain, France, Russia
- B) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
- C) USA, Britain, France
- D) Japan, China, Korea

**20. The immediate cause of World War I was:**

- A) The sinking of the Lusitania
- B) The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- C) The invasion of Belgium
- D) The Zimmermann Telegram

**21. The Schlieffen Plan was:**

- A) Britain's naval strategy
- B) Germany's plan to quickly defeat France then turn to Russia
- C) Russia's mobilization strategy
- D) Austria's plan to invade Serbia



**22. Which of the following is an example of total war?**

- A) Limited military engagement
- B) Mobilization of entire economies and civilian populations for war
- C) Diplomatic negotiations only
- D) Isolated naval battles

**23. Trench warfare on the Western Front was characterized by:**

- A) Rapid movement and cavalry charges
- B) Stalemate and massive casualties with little territorial gain
- C) Primarily air battles
- D) Guerrilla warfare tactics

**24. The United States entered WWI in 1917 primarily because of:**

- A) The attack on Pearl Harbor
- B) Unrestricted submarine warfare and the Zimmermann Telegram
- C) The invasion of France
- D) Alliance obligations

### **Week 5: Peace Treaties - Versailles & League of Nations**

**25. The Treaty of Versailles was signed in:**

- A) 1914
- B) 1917
- C) 1919
- D) 1920

**26. The 'War Guilt Clause' in the Treaty of Versailles:**

- A) Blamed all countries equally
- B) Placed sole responsibility for the war on Germany
- C) Blamed Austria-Hungary
- D) Absolved all parties of guilt

**27. President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points included:**

- A) Harsh punishment for Germany
- B) Self-determination for nations and creation of the League of Nations
- C) Division of Germany
- D) Continued secret treaties

**28. The League of Nations was weakened by:**

- A) Too many member nations
- B) The absence of major powers like the USA and lack of enforcement power
- C) Strong military forces
- D) Excessive funding

**29. German reparations after WWI:**

- A) Were minimal and easily paid
- B) Contributed to economic hardship and political instability in Germany
- C) Were never imposed
- D) Benefited the German economy



**30. The mandate system created after WWI:**

- A) Granted immediate independence to former colonies
- B) Placed former Ottoman and German territories under League supervision
- C) Returned territories to their original rulers
- D) Created new European colonies in Asia

**PART II: MATCHING (10 questions × 2 points = 20 points)**

*Match each term with its correct definition. Write the letter in the blank.*

**Column A - Terms:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. Imperialism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Militarism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Nationalism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Alliance System
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. Entente Powers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. Central Powers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. No Man's Land
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. Propaganda
- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. Armistice
- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. Self-determination

**Column B - Definitions:**

- A. The area between opposing trenches where no soldiers could safely cross
- B. A policy of extending a country's power through colonization or military force
- C. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria in WWI
- D. The right of people to choose their own form of government
- E. Britain, France, Russia, and later the USA in WWI
- F. An agreement to stop fighting, a truce
- G. Strong devotion and loyalty to one's nation
- H. Information designed to influence opinion, often biased or misleading
- I. A military strategy of building up armed forces and weapons
- J. Agreements between nations to support each other in times of conflict

**PART III: CRITICAL THINKING (5 questions × 4 points = 20 points)**

Answer the following questions(ONLY 5) in 2-3 complete sentences. Demonstrate your understanding through analysis and examples.

41. Explain how economic competition among European nations contributed to imperialism. Provide a specific example.
42. Compare and contrast the imperial methods used by Britain in India versus Belgium in the Congo.
43. Analyze how the alliance system turned a regional conflict into a world war.
44. Evaluate whether the Treaty of Versailles was fair. Support your position with evidence.

**45. How did technological advances in weaponry change the nature of warfare during WWI?**

**46. Explain the concept of 'sphere of influence' and how it was applied in China.**

**47. Why did the United States initially remain neutral in WWI, and what changed?**

**48. Discuss how imperialism created tensions that contributed to the outbreak of WWI.**

**49. What were the main weaknesses of the League of Nations? Could they have been avoided?**

**50. How did WWI change the global balance of power? Identify at least two significant shifts.**